Verona Township Water Department

Quality on Tap Report Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Township of Verona Water System
For the Year 2026, Results from the Year 2025

PWSID # 0720001

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. For more information about this report and other questions regarding your drinking water, please contact Chuck Molinaro at the Verona Public Works (973) 857-4806 or at cmolinaro@veronanj.org. You may also call the U.S. EPA Bureau of Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, at (609)292-5550.

What Is the Source of Our Drinking Water?

Our water is derived from two different water supplies: groundwater wells that the Township of Verona owns and operates, and treated surface water purchased from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). Following an exceedance for PFOA in July of 2021 the Township of Verona shut down both wells and was only using the water from PVWC. In February 2025 Verona completed rehabilitation for the Linn well so that we treat for PFNA's and Arsenic. The Fairview well is in the process of being rehabilitated. Verona will continue to use PVWC water until all rehabilitation is completed.

The well water is withdrawn from the Feltville aquifer via two deep rock wells located in Verona. Since the water from PVWC comes from the Wanaque Reservoir, owned and operated by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC)

and located in Wanaque, New Jersey. PVWC can also provide water from their Little Falls Treatment plant located in Totowa, New Jersey, that utilizes water from the Passaic River and/or the Pompton River. All water sources are treated to produce safe drinking water that satisfies all state and federal standards. In addition to these water supplies, we have emergency water connections with both Essex Fells and the New Jersey American Water Company, which are capable of, providing drinking water to Verona in the event of an interruption in our normal water services.

Source Water Assessment

Source Water Assessments (SWA) were completed at the end of December 2004 for all community water systems. Water systems are required (40 C.F.R. 141.153(b)(2)) to notify their customers how they can obtain the information in these reports, and to provide a summary of the results for the system's source(s). Federal regulations also recommend the systems provide a summary of potential sources of contamination. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html , or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov . This document is available from the website at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html . A list of the potential contaminant sources utilized in the report can be obtained from the SWA Report available online at watersupply@dep.nj.gov . Assessments have been completed for the PVWC and NJDWSC systems. These reports are available at http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. Each report lists the susceptibility ratings for eight contaminate categories, ranging from LOW to HIGH.

Educational Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas projection, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

- Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

- Nitrate in Drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

- Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

- Arsenic –your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic. Only a small amount of Arsenic was detected in your system. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems (40 CFR 141.154(b)(1)). Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer (40 CFR 141.154(f) and 141.153(d)(6)).

- PFOA – Perfluorooctanoic Acid, your water detected levels over the limit for PFOA, compliance is determined by a running annual average. The typical or likely source per NJAC 7:10-5.2(b)4 stated in table below.

In order, to ensure, that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount, of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for, many different substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only those substances that were detected in our water. (A complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request.) Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
				Township of Verona Water Department			
SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOWHIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE

Arsenic (ppb)	2025	5	0	<0.0005	<0.0005	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	0.81	0.74 – 0.90	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2024	100	100	0.0005	<0.0005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	17.1	0.7 – 29.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nickel (ppb)	2024	100	NA	<0.0005	0.00450.0047	No	Pollution from mining and refining operations; Natural occurrence in soil
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	15	< 2	< 2 – 8.38	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.016 - 0.072	<0.006 – 0.528	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	1.72	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	55	41 – 64	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

PFNA (ng/l) Perfluorononanoic Acid	2025	10	10	< 2	< 2	No	These chemicals were used in the production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings. Compounds were also used to make firefighting foam, stain-resistant clothing, and food packaging.
PFOA (ng/l) Perfluorooctanoic Acid	2025	4	4	< 2	< 2	No	These chemicals were used in the production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings. Compounds were also used to make firefighting foam, stain-resistant clothing, and food packaging.
PFOS(ng/l) Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	2025	4	4	< 2	< 2	No	These chemicals were used in the production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings. Compounds were also used to make firefighting foam, stain-resistant clothing, and food packaging.
HFPO-DA (ng/l)	2025	10	10	< 2	< 2	No	These chemicals were used in the production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings. Compounds were also used to make firefighting foam, stain-resistant clothing, and food packaging.
PFBS (ng/l) Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid	2025	1	1	< 2	< 2	No	These chemicals were used in the production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings. Compounds were also used to make firefighting foam, stain-resistant clothing, and food packaging.
PFHxS (ng/l) Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid	2025	10	10	< 2	< 2	No	These chemicals were used in the production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings. Compounds were also used to make firefighting foam, stain-resistant clothing, and food packaging.
EDB & DBCP (ug/l)	2021	0.2	NA	<0.008	<0.007 – <0.008	No	Synthetic organic compounds. DBCP was used primarily as soil fumigant for many crops like on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.

VOCs	2021			<0.386	<0.05 - <0.386	No	VOC's include the burning of fuels such as gas, wood and kerosene and tobacco products. VOCs can also come from personal care products such as perfume and hair spray, cleaning agents, dry cleaning fluid, paints, lacquers, varnishes, hobby supplies and from copying and printing machines.
1,2,3 Tri-chloropropane (ug/l)	2021	0.03	NA	<0.004	<0.004 – <0.00402	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES			
		Township of Verona Water Department	
SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**
Bromoform (ppb)	2025	<0.743	<0.743

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES							
				Township of Verona Water Department			
SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**RUL**	**MCLG [MRDLG]**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOWHIGH**	**VIOLATION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Iron (mg/l)	2025	0.3	NA	<0.2	<0.2	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (mg/l)	2025	0.05	NA	<0.01	<0.01	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (Units)	2025	6.5-8.5	NA	7.9	7.5-.8.6	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5	NA	<0.01	<0.01	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

We participated in the 5th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminates suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining this information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

UCMR5

Township of Verona Water Department
Year Sampled 2025 - 2026

SUBSTANCE (Unit of Measure – Ug/L)	WL002001 Fairview Well	TP003001 Linn Well	CC001001 POE (PVWC)
Lithium	ND	ND	ND
11Cl-Pf3OUdS	ND	ND	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	ND	ND	ND
ADONA - 4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid	ND	ND	ND
HFPO-DA - Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	ND	ND	ND
NFDHA – Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	ND	ND	ND
PFEESA – Perfluoro(2-ethoyethane)sulfonic acid	ND	ND	ND
PFMBA – Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	ND	ND	ND

PFMPA – Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	ND	ND	ND
Fluorotelomer Sulphonic Acid 4:2 (FtS 4:2)	ND	ND	ND
Fluorotelomer Sulphonic Acid 6:2 (FtS 6:2)	ND	ND	ND
Fluorotelomer Sulphonic Acid 8:2 (FtS 8:2)	ND	ND	ND
PFBA - Perfluorobutanoic Acid	0.00551	ND	ND
PFBS – Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	0.00461	ND	ND
PFPeA – Perfluoropentanoic Acid	0.00338	ND - 0.00318	ND
PFPeS – Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid	ND	ND	ND
PFHxA – Perfluorohexanoic Acid	0.00456	ND	ND
PFHxS – Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	0.0113	ND	ND
PFHpA – Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	0.00447	ND	ND
PFHpS – Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid	ND	ND	ND
PFOA – Perfluorooctanoic Acid	0.0423	ND	ND – 0.00532
PFOS – Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	0.0122	ND	ND
PFNA – Perfluorononanoic Acid	ND	ND	ND
PFDA – Perfluorodecanoic Acid	ND	ND	ND
PFDoA – Perfluorododecanoic Acid	ND	ND	ND
PFUnA – Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	ND	ND	ND

N-Ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic	ND	ND	ND
N-Methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid	ND	ND	ND
PFTeA – Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid	ND	ND	ND
PFTriA – Perfluorotridecanoic Acid	ND	ND	ND

Violation of Monitoring and/or Reporting Compliance Data

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

What does this mean?

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected.
As you can see by the tables above our system had violations for exceeding their Maximum Contaminant Levels which you will see an explanation of below. The system received a monitoring violation for PFOA back in 2021 and since then we continue to post and update this information until no longer necessary. We are proud that currently the Verona Water Department drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State safety requirements.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Verona Water Department System Had Levels of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Above A Drinking Water Standard

As you know, in the second quarter of 2021, the Verona water system violated a New Jersey drinking water standard, and as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we have already done and are continuing to do to correct this situation. Verona is no longer providing water above the New Jersey PFOA drinking water standard. Specifically, on July 28, 2021, we stopped using our Fairview Avenue Well and proceeded to purchase all drinking water for Verona residents from the Passaic Valley Water Commission which does not exceed the PFOA standard.

You were previously notified of the PFOA maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation in public notice(s) issued on August 22, 2023, April 8, 2022; January 21, 2022; and September 21, 2021. We will continue to provide updates on our website every 3 months until we complete all approved remedial measures and return to compliance with the MCL: https://www.veronanj.org/watersupply.

We routinely monitor for the presence of federal and state regulated drinking water contaminants. New Jersey adopted a standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for PFOA in 2020 and monitoring began in 2021.The MCL for PFOA is 14 parts per trillion and is based on a running annual average (RAA), in which the four most recent quarters of monitoring data are averaged. On July 22, 2021, we received notice that the sample collected from the Fairview Avenue Well (TP002001) on 6/30/2021 showed that our system exceeds the PFOA MCL. PFOA was found at 33.5 parts per trillion which caused the RAA to exceed the MCL regardless of the next two (2) quarter results. It should be noted, the RAA was found at 17 parts per trillion; however, there are no current results since the source is no longer being used.

What is PFOA?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is member of the group of chemicals called per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS),used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses, based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOA has also been used in aqueous film-forming foams for firefighting and training, and it is found in consumer products such as stain-resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water-resistant outdoor clothing, and greaseproof food packaging. Major sources of PFOA in drinking water include discharge from industrial facilities where it was made or used and the release of aqueous film-forming foam. Although the use of PFOA has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because it is extremely persistent in the environment and is soluble and mobile in water.

What does this mean?

**People who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, the reproductive system. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over time may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects may persist through childhood.*

* *For specific health information, see* https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/pfas_drinking%20water.pdf.

What should I do?

- Anyone concerned about their health should consult with their personal healthcare provider.
- The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as plain water or juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA is elevated in drinking water.
- Pregnant, nursing, and women considering having children may choose to use bottled water or a home filter designed to remove PFOA for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA.
- Other people may also choose to use bottled water for drinking and cooking to reduce exposure to PFOA or a home water filter that is certified to reduce levels of PFOA.
- Home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of PFOA. If a water treatment device is used, it is important to follow the manufacturer's guidelines for maintenance and operation. For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of home water filters for reducing PFOA, visit the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, http://www.nsf.org. [NSF does not certify reduction of PFOA to the NJ MCL for PFOA.]
- Boiling your water will not remove PFOA.

For more information, see https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pfas/.

What is being done?
Typically, the Township of Verona blends water purchased from the Passaic Valley Water Commission with water supplied by our well. Although the New Jersey Safe Drinking Water Act allows water systems a year following a violation to bring the drinking water into compliance with the MCL, as of July 28, 2021, the Township removed the Fairview Avenue Well from service and began purchasing all water for Verona residents from Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Our other treatment plant, the Linn Drive Well, was out of service for repair during the first half of 2021 so sampling did not occur. However, based on the results of preliminary samples taken in 2020, we expected water from the Linn Drive Well will also exceed the MCL for PFOA. Although we do not currently have a violation for the Linn Drive Well, the Township will kept the Linn Drive Well out of service until completed upgrades in 2025. February 2025 Linn Drive Well went back on-line and all results indicate that the new treatment system is working and results are in compliance.

As stated above, the Township is still utilizing water purchased from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (NJ1605002) until such time as we can remediate this issue. The water from the Passaic Valley Water Commission does not exceed the contamination limits for PFOA per the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) regulations. Accordingly, the water currently being distributed to the Township's water users meets all drinking water standards and is safe to drink.

Milestones for treatment installation:

- The Linn Drive Well has been completed and came back on-line February 2025.
- The Fairview Avenue Well remediation is anticipated to be 2026-2027.
- The Township adopted a bond ordinance for preliminary planning and expenses for treatment in 2021.

For more information, please contact the Superintendent of Public Works at 973-857-4806.
Documents regarding the Townships Remedial Measures can be viewed at: https://www.veronanj.org/watersupply

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Verona Water Department. State Water System ID#: NJ0720001.

Date distributed: Sent as part of the Verona Water Department CCR Report

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **The Verona Township Water Department** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may, wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. However, for those served by a lead service line, flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line.

Special considerations regarding children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and others:

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

We at **The Verona Township Water Department** work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminate that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

LRAA (Location Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminates.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NA: Not Applicable

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was found by laboratory analysis. **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)** : Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is not noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The following pages have been provided by The Passaic Valley Water Commission because Verona Water Department Water System purchases a portion of their water from them.

PWSID 1605002 **Passaic Valley Water Commission** **2026 Consumer Confidence Report**

The table below lists all the drinking water analytes that we detected during calendar year 2025. The prescence of these analytes in the water does not necessariliy indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from January 1 through December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significatly from year to year.

2025 Water Quality Results -- Table of Detected Contaminants					
Regulated Contaminant (units)	**Goal (MCLG)**	**Highest Level Allowed (MCL)**	**PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002**	**Source of Substance**	**Violation**
Treated Drinking Water at Treatment Plant					
Turbidity (NTU)			**Highest Level Detected and Range (Min. to Max.)**	Soil run-off	No
	N/A	Treatment Technique TT =1 NTU	0.141 (0.023-0.141)		
	N/A	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU (min 95%)	**Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting Turbidity Limits**		
			100%		
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can limit the effectiveness of disinfectants.					
Total Organic Carbon (%)	N/A	TT = % Removal or Removal Ratio	% Removal Achieved 55.56 - 79.06	Naturally present in	No

			Required: 25-45	the environment	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027 (0.017-0.027)	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.08 (<0.05-0.08)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.52 (1.77 - 3.52)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.35 (ND - 3.35)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	<1 (2023 Data)	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	0	13 [1]	5.25 (Highest running annual average)	Discharge from	No

			(3.1 - 5.9)	manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	0	14[1]	8.62 (Highest running annual average) (5.7 - 11.0)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities	No

[1] MCL created by the state of New Jersey. The EPA's new regulatory threshold for PFAS, which must be included in the CCR, will take effect on April 26, 2027.

NA - Not Applicable, ND - Not Detected

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002				
Disinfectant Residual				
	Max. Residual Disinfected Goal (MRDLG)	**Max. Residual Disinfected Level (MRDL)**	**Results**	**Violation**
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.19 (Highest running annual average at any one location) ND - 3.92 (Range of individual result)	No
Microbiological Contaminant				
E.coli	0	#	0 of 2630 samples were *E.coli* positive	No [2]
Disinfection ByProducts (DBPs)				
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	N/A	60	29.08 (highest annual average at any location) (11.7-36.4) (range of individual result)	No
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N/A	80	48.25 (highest annual average at any location) (15.4 - 77.6) (range of individual result)	No [3]

[2] *E.coli* are bacteria whose prescence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headache or other sysmptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune
systems.

[3] Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Regulated at the Consumer Tap				
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3 (Action Level)	0.086 (0 out of 102 samples exceeded AL Jan -Jun) 0.084 (0 out of 104 samples exceeded AL Jul -Dec)	No
Lead (ppb)	0	15 (Action Level)	3.73 (1 out of 102 samples exceeded AL Jan - Jun) 2.4 (2 out of 104 samples exceeded AL Jul - Dec)	No [4]

[4] Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink the water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

2025 Water Quality Results - Table of Detected Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	NJ Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)	PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID: NJ1605002	
		Range of Results	RUL Achieved
Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [ABS]/ Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate [LAS] (ppb)	500	<50.0-190.0	Yes
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	54.0 - 89.0	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	18.1 - 35.4	Yes
Chloride (ppm)	250	121.6 - 185.1	Yes
Color (CU)	<10	<5	Yes
Copper (ppm)	<1	ND	Yes
Hardness, $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	250	106.0 - 242.0	Yes
Iron (ppb)	300	<100	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	11.09 - 38.36	Yes
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	7.0 - 80.0	No[5]
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (optimal range)	7.92 - 8.38	Yes
Sodium (ppm)	50	49.29 - 138.8	No[6]
Sulfate (ppm)	250	53.76 - 92.39	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	353.0 - 533.0	No [7]

Zinc (ppb)	5000	2.43 - 10.4	Yes

Treated Drinking Water from Points throughtout the Distribution System - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002			
Iron (ppb)	300	ND - 110	Yes
Manganese (ppb)	50	Annual average 12.764 (3.85 - 40.52)	Yes

[5] The odor results exceed the New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) due to chlorine disinfectant.

[6] PVWC's finished water was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL). The sources of sodium include natural soil run off, roadway salt runoff, upstream waste water treatment plants and a contribution coming from chemicals used in the water treatment process. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

[7] High TDS level can lead to hardwater causing issues like scale build up on appliances and fixtures; colored water; staining; salty taste

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring

Cryptosporidium - *Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are viable or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

PVWC samples our source water for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The data collected in 2025 is presented in the table below.

Contaminant	Results for PVWC Plant Intake	Typical Source
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	ND - 0.28	Human and animal fecal waste. Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
Giardia (Cysts/L)	ND - 0.28	

Testing For Emerging Contaminants - PVWC PWSID NJ1605002		
Contaminant	**PVWC Little Falls-WTP PWSID NJ1605002 Range of Results**	**Test results presented in this table were collected in 2025 to monitor the occurrence of emerging contaminants. There are currently no EPA drinking water standards for these contaminants.**
Treated Drinking Water at the Entry Point to the Distribution System		
Chlorate (ppb)	205.3 125.4 - 323.4	
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	<0.07 - 0.07	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	<2-3.5	PVWC monitors for the presence of perfluorochemicals in source water and finished drinking water monthly.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	<2-3.1	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	<2-3.1	
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	3.1 - 7.5	

Source Water Assessment

NJDEP has prepared Source Water Assessment reports and summaries for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment for the PVWC system (PWS ID 1605002) can be found online at the NJDEP's source water assessment website- http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550 or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC Surface Water (4 intakes)	(4) High	(4) High	(1) Medium (3) Low	(4) Low	(4) Low	(4) High

Source Water Assessment: If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of a source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any of those contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above

allowable levels. The source water assessments performed on the intakes for each system resulted the following susceptibility ratings for a variety of contaminants that may be present in source waters: